Quiz 8 - Chapter 5 Campaigns and Elections

1. Which of the following are not now required by the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and its subsequent amendments?

a. The abolition of literacy tests in voter registration.

b. A formula for determining which jurisdictions need preclearance from the U.S. Department of Justice.

c. Some jurisdictions must use bilingual ballots and other election materials.

d. States must provide some form of absentee or early voting.

2. ​Which of the following amendments to the U.S. Constitution broadened the franchise, extending the right to vote to new groups?

a. Thirteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-Second.

b. Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth.

c. Nineteenth, Twenty-First, and Twenty-Third

d. Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-Sixth.

3. Which of the following accurately describes trends in suffrage in the United States?

a. Voting rights have progressed to the point that no one over 18 in the United States is excluded from the right to vote, and state voting policies have all become identical to one another.

b. There has been little change over time in voting rights and voting policies among states.

c. Voting rights have steadily expanded and there has been a movement toward uniformity of voting policies among states.

d. More and more groups have been excluded from the right to vote over time, and state voting policies have become increasingly different from one another.

4. Low voter turnout in Texas is attributed to all of the following, except

a. voter fatigue from too many elections.

b. negative campaigning by candidates.

c. lack of information about candidates.

d. the repeal of laws that expanded suffrage.

5. Of the various socioeconomic factors that influence voter turnout, which is considered the strongest?

a. Gender

b. Religion

c. Party affiliation

d. Education

6. In order to be qualified to vote in Texas, one must meet all of the following qualifications except be

a. 18 years of age on Election Day.

b. a citizen of the United States.

c. a registered voter for at least 30 days prior to the election.

d. a two-year resident of the state.

7. A Texas citizen’s status as a registered voter is suspended if she

a. changes her permanent address to another county and fails to notify the voting registrar within three years.

b. regularly visits a psychiatrist.

c. receives three or more parking tickets.

d. receives Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

8. Which of the following would not be eligible to vote in Texas?

a. A convicted felon who has completed every aspect of his sentence

b. A person who had her 18th birthday 10 days before Election Day

c. A person who has been declared mentally incompetent by a court of law

d. An immigrant who has officially become a naturalized citizen

9. According to a recent change in the law in Texas, voters must

a. show a valid photo ID in order to cast a ballot.

b. register and vote by mail.

c. pay an annual poll tax.

d. perform community service in order to vote.

10. Early or absentee voting in Texas for general elections begins how many days prior to the actual date of the election?

a. 7 days

b. 17 days

c. 30 days

d. 14 days

11. The basic geographic area for conducting national, state, district, and county elections is the

a. congressional district.

b. voting precinct.

c. county commissioner precinct.

d. municipality.

12. Voting precincts in the 254 Texas counties are drawn by

a. city councils.

b. election judges.

c. the secretary of state.

d. the county commissioners courts.

13. Preparing the official ballot for general elections is done by the county

a. clerk or elections administrator.

b. sheriff or constable.

c. elections board.

d. commissioners court.

14. Which type of voting system is no longer used by any Texas counties?

a. Punchcard ballots

b. Paper ballots

c. Optical scan

d. Direct-record electronic (touch screen)

15. An election in which party members choose a candidate to run for office in a general election is a

a. special election.

b. primary election.

c. general election.

d. proposition election.

16. In order to obtain a primary nomination in Texas, a candidate must receive what part of the popular vote?

a. A plurality

b. An absolute majority

c. Sixty percent

d. A two-thirds majority

17. The main reason for the development of direct primaries was

a. protection of party decisions from the influence of uninformed voters.

b. decreasing the domination of party bosses and allowing more participation by party members.

c. ending the interference of progressives in party business.

d. saving money and making things more efficient.

18. The Texas Election Code requires that primary voters

a. keep their party affiliation secret until all votes have been counted.

b. never declare their party affiliation.

c. declare their party affiliation when registering to vote.

d. declare their party affiliation at the time of voting in the party’s primary.

19. Political parties in Texas are required to conduct direct primaries if they

a. expect to run candidates for more than three statewide offices.

b. will have a slate of candidates for presidential electors.

c. have run statewide candidates in three of the last five gubernatorial elections.

d. received 20 percent or more of the votes in the most recent gubernatorial election.

20. In Texas, special elections are called

a. every four years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November.

b. to elect a new governor or lieutenant governor.

c. to fill interim vacancies in legislative and congressional districts.

d. only when natural disasters prevent voting on the regular election day.